



# Economic Growth Region 10

Statistical Data Report for December 2013, Released February 2014

## Regional and State Unemployment (seasonally adjusted)

Regional and state unemployment rates were generally lower in December. Thirty-nine states and the District of Columbia had unemployment rate decreases from November, two states had increases, and nine states had no change, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Forty-two states and the District of Columbia had unemployment rate decreases from a year earlier, six states had increases, and two states had no change. The national jobless rate declined to 6.7 percent from November and was 1.2 percentage points lower than in December 2012.

Rhode Island had the highest unemployment rate among the states in December, 9.1 percent. The next highest rates were in Nevada, 8.8 percent, and Illinois, 8.6 percent. North Dakota continued to have the lowest jobless rate, 2.6 percent. In total, 17 states had jobless rates significantly lower than the U.S. figure of 6.7 percent, nine states and the District of Columbia had measurably higher rates, and 24 states had rates that were not noticeably different from that of the nation.



## Economic Growth Region (EGR) 10

Clark, Crawford, Floyd, Harrison, Scott, and Washington Counties.

## Unemployment Rates by State, December 2013 (seasonally adjusted)

U.S. - 6.7%  
Illinois - 8.6%  
**Indiana - 6.9%**  
Kentucky - 8.0%  
Michigan - 8.4%  
Ohio - 7.2%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

## Unemployment Rank by County, December 2013 (high to low)

#7 - Crawford 7.9%  
#26 - Washington 7.0%  
#37 - Scott 6.6%  
#46 - Harrison 6.2%  
#61 - Clark 5.8%  
#68 - Floyd 5.6%

Source: Indiana Dept. of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

December 2013 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)						
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Dec 2013 Rate	Nov 2013 Rate	Dec 2012 Rate
U.S.	154,408,000	144,423,000	9,984,000	6.5%	6.6%	7.6%
IN	3,159,417	2,958,980	200,437	6.3%	7.2%	8.5%
EGR 10	142,298	133,697	8,601	6.0%	6.6%	7.5%
Clark Co.	55,704	52,494	3,210	5.8%	6.3%	7.1%
Crawford Co.	5,056	4,655	401	7.9%	8.4%	10.9%
Floyd Co.	37,060	34,977	2,083	5.6%	6.2%	7.0%
Harrison Co.	19,785	18,559	1,226	6.2%	6.5%	7.0%
Scott Co.	11,216	10,472	744	6.6%	7.6%	9.4%
Washington Co.	13,477	12,540	937	7.0%	7.1%	8.4%
Corydon	1,511	1,411	100	6.6%	7.1%	6.2%
Jeffersonville	22,401	21,231	1,170	5.2%	5.9%	6.1%
New Albany	17,244	16,107	1,137	6.6%	7.3%	7.9%
Salem	2,744	2,505	239	8.7%	8.5%	9.4%
Scottsburg	3,163	2,930	233	7.4%	8.3%	8.1%

State Release Date: 01/28/2013

Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

## Unemployment Claims, December 2013

### Economic Growth Region (EGR) 10

#### Initial Claims

December 7, 2013 - 194  
December 14, 2013 - 297  
December 21, 2013 - 267  
December 28, 2013 - 226

#### Continued Claims

December 7, 2013 - 1,406  
December 14, 2013 - 1,608  
December 21, 2013 - 1,696  
December 28, 2013 - 1,854

#### Total Claims\*

December 7, 2013 - 2,243  
December 14, 2013 - 2,548  
December 21, 2013 - 2,599  
December 28, 2013 - 2,702

#### Initial Claims

December 7, 2013 - 6,009  
December 14, 2013 - 7,326  
December 21, 2013 - 6,117  
December 28, 2013 - 7,093

#### Continued Claims

December 7, 2013 - 41,411  
December 14, 2013 - 44,650  
December 21, 2013 - 46,524  
December 28, 2013 - 50,820

#### Total Claims\*

December 7, 2013 - 68,444  
December 14, 2013 - 73,473  
December 21, 2013 - 74,134  
December 28, 2013 - 78,262

D\* indicates item is affected by non-disclosure issues relating to industry or ownership status.

Total claims include EUC (Emergency Unemployment Compensation) and EB (State Extended Benefits). Please see Hoosiers by the Numbers for additional information.

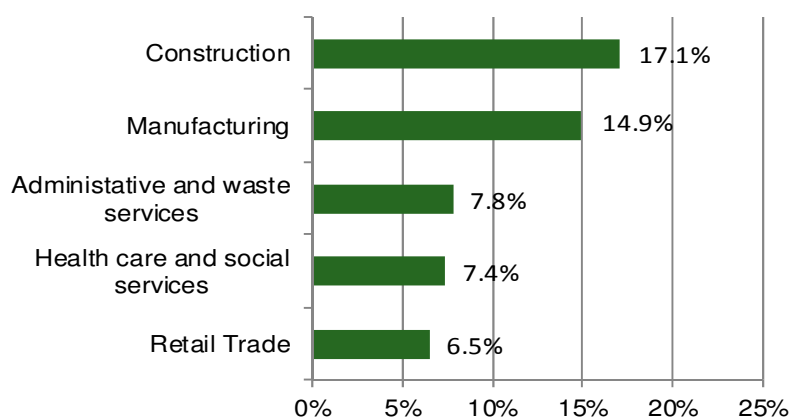
Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, UI Statistics

Consumer Price Index (CPI-U Change), Unadjusted Percent Change to December 2013 from:				
CPI Item	Nov-13	Dec-12	Nov-13	Dec-12
	Midwest Region*		U.S. City	
<b>All Items</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Food & Beverages	0.8%	0.1%	1.1%	0.1%
Housing	1.8%	0.1%	2.2%	0.2%
Apparel	0.6%	-3.5%	0.6%	-2.3%
Transportation	-1.2%	-0.6%	0.5%	0.0%
Medical Care	2.5%	-0.1%	2.0%	-0.2%
Recreation	-0.1%	-0.7%	0.4%	-0.4%
Education & Communication	1.3%	-0.1%	1.6%	0.0%
Other Goods & Services	2.3%	0.3%	1.8%	0.3%

\*Midwest region = Midwest Urban Average. Midwest Region includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin  
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

## Percentage of Unemployment Claims for Top Five Region 10 Industries, December 2013

### Distribution as a Percent of Total



Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, UI Statistics

## WARN Notices

**There are no WARN notices for December 2013 in EGR 10.**

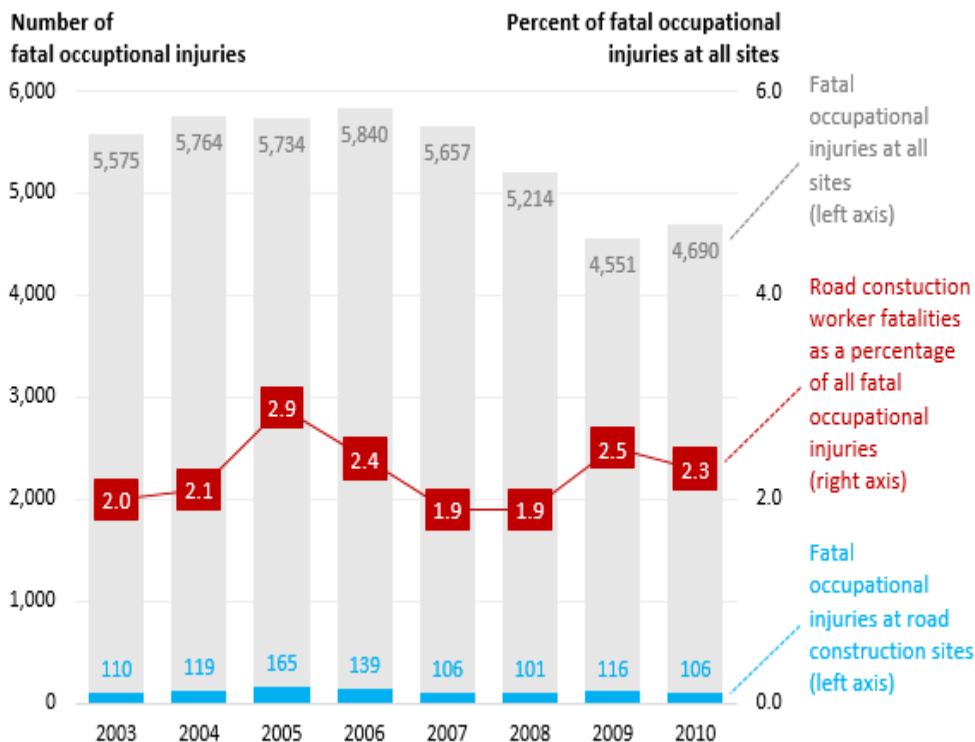
For information on WARN Act requirements, you may go to the U.S. Department of Labor Employment Training Administration Fact Sheet:  
<http://www.doleta.gov/programs/factsht/warn.htm>

## 962 Occupational Road Construction Site Deaths, 2003-2010

(Excerpted from the U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *The Editor's Desk* —January 3, 2014)

During the 2003–2010 period, there were 43,025 fatal occupational injuries in the United States. During the same period, 962 worker fatalities were reported at road construction sites—2.2 percent of the total.

### Fatal occupational injuries at road construction sites and at all sites, 2003–2010



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The total number of fatal occupational injuries over this period ranged from 4,551 (in 2009) to 5,840 (in 2006). The number of workers killed at road construction sites ranged from 101 (in 2008) to 165 (in 2005). Even as overall fatal workplace injuries began to decrease in 2007, fatal workplace injuries at road construction sites remained relatively constant. Road construction worker fatalities as a percentage of all fatal occupational injuries have ranged from 1.9 percent (in 2007 and 2008) to 2.9 percent (in 2005).

Source, United States Department of labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics :  
[http://www.bls.gov/opub/ted/2014/ted\\_20140103.htm](http://www.bls.gov/opub/ted/2014/ted_20140103.htm)

## Health Care and Social Assistance Expected to Add 5 Million Jobs, 2012 to 2022

(Excerpted from the U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *The Editor's Desk* —January 10, 2014)

Total employment in the U.S. economy is projected to grow by 15.6 million during the 2012–2022 decade to reach 161 million; this represents a 10.8-percent employment increase. Some of the fastest projected growth will occur in the healthcare, healthcare support, construction, and personal care fields. Together, these four occupational groups are expected to account for about one-third—more than 5.3 million—of all new jobs during this period.

Source, United States Department of labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics :  
[http://www.bls.gov/opub/ted/2014/ted\\_20140110.htm](http://www.bls.gov/opub/ted/2014/ted_20140110.htm)

## Applicant Pool

### Top 20 Occupations Desired by Active Applicants on Their Resumes in the Past 12 Months

- 1 Customer Service Representatives -343
- 2 Office Clerks, General -205
- 3 Production Workers, All Other -144
- 4 Cashiers -122
- 5 Nursing Assistants -118
- 6 Managers, All Other -113
- 7 Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand -105
- 8 Administrative Services Managers -103
- 9 Helpers--Production Workers -100
- 10 Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks -93
- 11 Receptionists and Information Clerks -93
- 12 Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other -92
- 13 Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard -86
- 14 Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other -81
- 15 Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants -72
- 16 Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive -66
- 17 Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers -57
- 18 Retail Salespersons -56
- 19 General and Operations Managers -53
- 20 Data Entry Keyers -51

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

## Occupational Employment Projections to 2022

*(Excerpted from the U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, The Editor's Desk —January 7, 2014)*

BLS projects that total employment in the United States will reach 161.0 million in 2022, up 15.6 million from the 2012 level of 145.4 million. The 2012 employment level was 3.1 million higher than the 2002 level of 142.3 million; although the recent recession ended in 2009, total employment did not start to grow until 2011

BLS projections are intended to represent long-term structural changes in the economy. For example, the healthcare field is growing because of the long-term trends of an aging population and improved diagnosing and treatment options. However, occupations in some fields are growing quickly as they recover from the 2007–2009 recession. These occupations' starting employment levels were unusually low, resulting in higher growth rates than historically seen in these occupations as they return to long-term trends by 2022. Many construction occupations are experiencing this type of growth.

BLS categorizes detailed occupations in 22 major occupational groups using the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. Occupations in each group share similar duties or goals; for example, legal occupations include lawyers, judges, and support workers in the legal field. Eight of these occupational groups are projected to each add at least 1 million jobs. Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations are projected to add the most: 1.7 million. Only one group of occupations is projected to decline: farming, fishing, and forestry occupations. With fewer than a million jobs in 2012, this group is already the smallest of the occupational groups and is projected to shrink 3.4 percent, shedding 32,200 jobs.

Occupations can be classified by the level of education typically needed for entry-level positions. While BLS does not make projections by education level, the Monthly Labor Review article analyzes the educational assignments for each occupation to estimate projected growth by education level. Employment projections for different education levels are built from the occupational projections by adding together the projected employments of occupations that have the same education levels. Looking at growth by education provides insight into opportunities for workers with various levels of educational attainment.

Occupations that typically require a master's degree for entry are projected to grow the fastest, 18.4 percent, from 2012 to 2022. This growth is largely a result of the concentration of these occupations in the fast-growing healthcare and social assistance industry, which is projected to add a combined 255,000 of the 448,500 new jobs in occupations requiring a master's degree.

The second fastest growing group of occupations, at 17.6 percent, is those requiring an associate's degree. As with master's degree occupations, part of the reason for rapid growth in associate's degree occupations is because of how common these occupations are in the healthcare and social assistance industry. This industry is expected to account for 846,800 of the 1.0 million new jobs requiring an associate's degree. Registered nurses, an occupation that typically requires an associate's degree, is projected to add 526,800 new jobs and account for much of this growth.

Source, United States Department of labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics :  
[http://www.bls.gov/opub/ted/2014/ted\\_20140107.htm](http://www.bls.gov/opub/ted/2014/ted_20140107.htm)

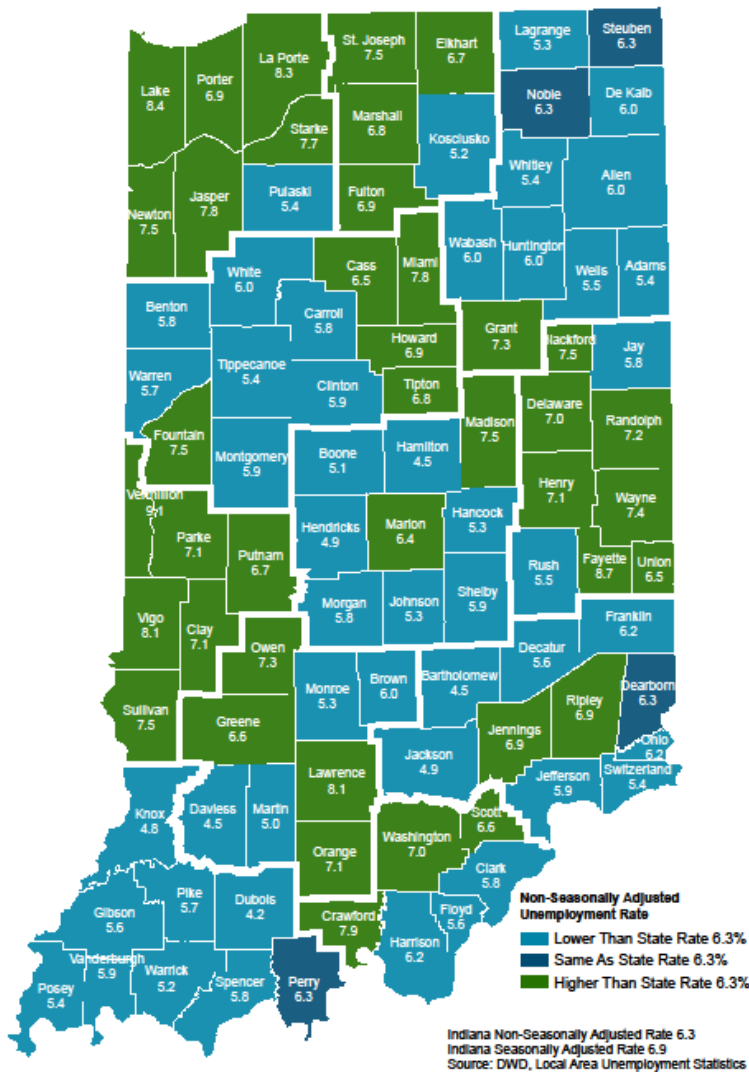
## Frequently Listed Jobs

**Top 20 Job listings by number of openings in Region 10 for the month of December 2013**

- 1 Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers
- 2 Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other
- 3 Retail Salespersons
- 4 Team Assemblers
- 5 Managers, All Other
- 6 Statistical Assistants
- 7 Welders, Cutters, and Welder Fitters
- 8 Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers
- 9 Heating and Air Conditioning Mechanics and Installers
- 10 Helpers--Production Workers
- 11 Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand
- 12 Counselors, All Other
- 13 Engineers, All Other
- 14 Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators
- 15 Insurance Sales Agents
- 16 Home Health Aides
- 17 Nursing Assistants
- 18 Construction Laborers
- 19 First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers
- 20 Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

# County Unemployment Rates December 2013



INDIANA  
**WORKFORCE**  
 DEVELOPMENT  
 AND ITS **WorkOne** CENTERS

## Questions?

Please contact the DWD Research and Analysis representative listed below:

**Jillian A. Nead**

[ianead@dwd.in.gov](mailto:ianead@dwd.in.gov)

110 Walnut Street  
 Lawrenceburg, IN 47024

(812)-537-1117 ext 234